

Vol. I No. 2

Oct. 1, 1901



# K. C. S. Ry.

## Current Events



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*"Straight as the Crow Flies"*

KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF.



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### General Passenger Department

AN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL  
MAGAZINE

Kansas City

Missouri



# K. C. S.

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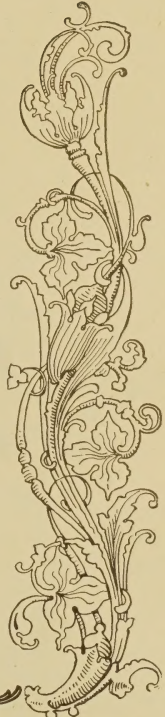

# CURRENT EVENTS

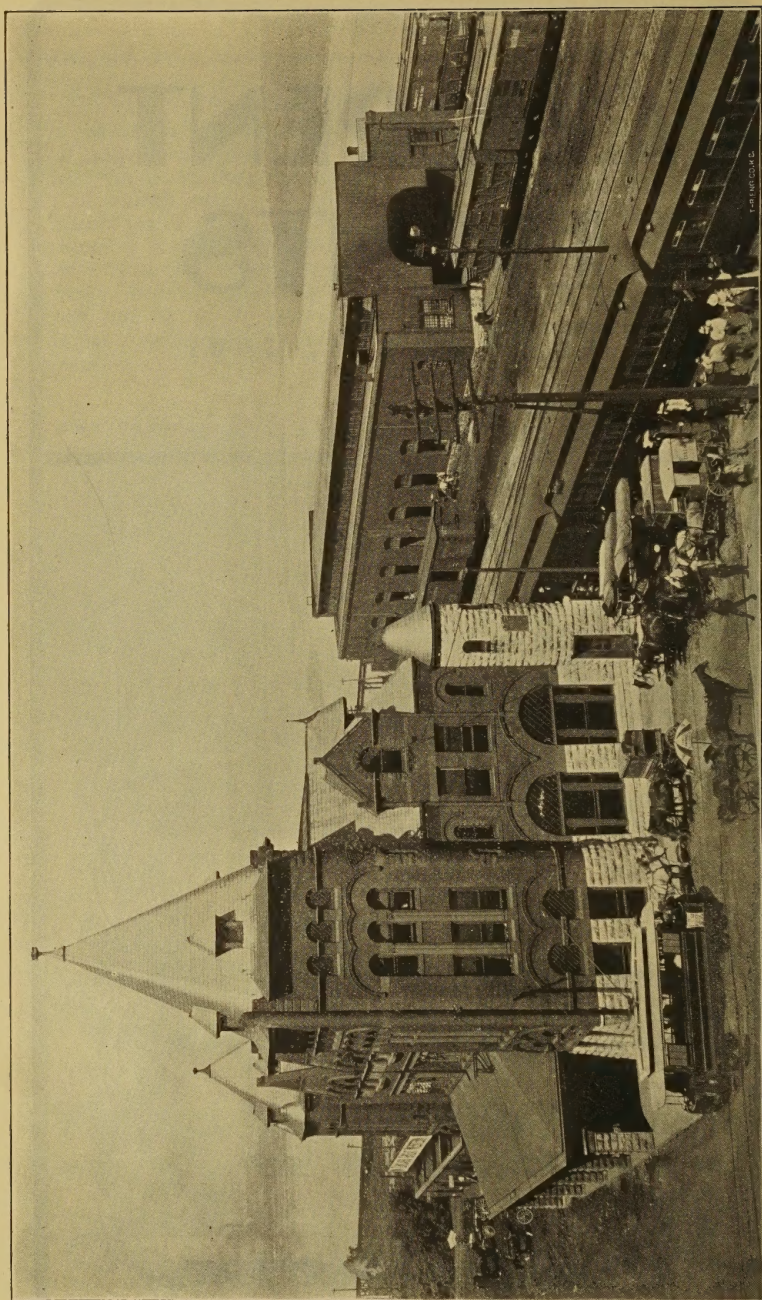
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PASSENGER STATION OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## MEN WHO WORK ON THE FARM.

HARRIET M. CLOSZ WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

Our hearts are filled with rapture, and we're likewise very brave,  
When marching with an army grand to liberate the slave;  
But when military pageants have passed with pomp and charm,  
We remember all is furnished by men who work the farm.

When singing of the courage which our heroes never lack,  
We forget that every farmer bears a soldier on his back.  
Week in, week out the season through, he swings his good strong arm  
To furnish idle thousands with the products of the farm.

But for these tolling millions, who are nature's noblest sons,  
We'd have no fleet of battle-ships, no men behind the guns;  
We'd have no missionaries brave, the gospel to expound,  
No diplomats with wondrous tact, and wisdom most profound.

Our infant industries would close, prosperity take wings;  
We soon would miss the dinner pail, of which the workman sings.  
The "boss," with plutocratic mien, would powerless be to harm,  
For his pockets would be empty, but for men who work the farm.

Our transportation companies, and the portly pictured trust,  
Would cease their secret conclaves as the favored "upper crust;"  
There'd be no philanthropic gifts, suspicion to disarm,  
And every business door would close, but for men who work the farm.

The money for ship-subsidies, nobody could collect,  
And bills for pension increase would be objects of neglect.  
Our billion dollar congresses would cease to cause alarm,  
And the lobbyist would perish, but for men who work the farm.

Our kings and priests and presidents, with armies at their back,  
Would very soon, like Uncle Paul, begin a weary "trek."  
The once inspiring spectacle would be devoid of charm,  
And they'd face the foe, starvation, but for men who work the farm.



## WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE WINTER?

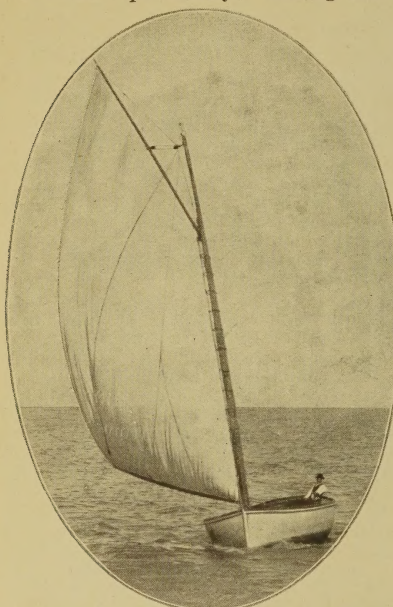
The wild goose is a wise bird, for it evidently knows enough to come in out of the cold and sojourn at least temporarily, where there is some comfort in the weather. The domestic variety is rarely accused of possessing a surfeit of wisdom, but its long association with mankind may entitle it to some commiseration on that score. Not all of us can afford to follow the ex-

ample of the wild goose, but to some this privilege is granted and to them comes the inquiry, "Where shall we go?"

People who seek a winter residence, do so more from considerations of health and the search of pleasure, than for serious business reasons. The local attractions of the proposed winter resort, have therefore much to do with the



choice of the location. The Gulf Coast recommends itself strongly to those who have spent a winter or two there previously. Among the



BOATING ON LAKE SABINE.

many winter resorts on or near the Coast, Lake Charles, Beaumont and Port Arthur offer many attractions.

The climate of these towns even in mid-winter is balmy and spring like. The thermometer rarely falls farther than twenty four degrees above zero, though twice within forty years it has gone eight degrees lower. The great cold of the northern states is unknown, and while the northern farmer is tunneling through snowdrifts, the spring lambs are gamboling on the green. It is an ideal climate for delicate constitutions, and open air exercise is possible nearly all winter. All three places are situated on or very near to large bodies of water, affording splendid opportunities for boating, sailing and aquatic sport of all descriptions.

The hotels are commodious and modern in their appointments at all three places and the rates charged are moderate. Where a longer stay is contemplated arrangements with private families can no doubt be made on mutually satisfactory terms. Beaumont and Lake Charles have opera houses, and opportunities for diversion and entertainments are plentiful. Houston, Galveston, Orange and other cities are within easy reach if a migratory tour of the Gulf Coast is in contemplation.

Port Arthur and Lake Charles are situated, respectively, on Sabine Lake and Lake Charles, both magnificent sheets of water, affording the finest facilities for pleasure sailing trips, regatta and boat races any where on the Gulf Coast. Both lakes are land locked, of moderate depth, free from squalls and the dangers and inconveniences incident to the open sea. To those who are fond of hunting and fishing, splendid opportunities are offered.

The sport which furnishes unending excitement and brings the sportsman's nerve and skill to the highest test is the proper use of the rod and reel.

One bout with a tarpon will satisfy the new comer in these waters that he knew very little about fishing, and that the real sport, the test of ingenuity, nerve and skill is in the catching of a tarpon, for this fish will give him all the entertainment he desires.

Edible fish abound in great variety, but besides these there are plenty of smaller fighters who afford endless pastime for those who are content with less exciting sport than the capture of a tarpon.

From November until March vast numbers of ducks, geese and other water fowl make themselves at home here.

Those who wish to vary the sport by going after larger game can ascend the Neches or Sabine Rivers by boat from Port Arthur or Beaumont, and hunt deer, turkey,

bears, catamounts, wild cat, opossums and other four footers in the dense pine forest and jungles along these streams, where the larger game is very abundant.



## AN APACHE DENTAL OPERATION.

BY F. E. ROESLER.

Driving through sleepy Tularosa with the mail carrier, the latter called attention to a sign nailed to a great cottonwood tree on the street corner.



"That 'ere dentist is sure a fine one, and is on to his job, if ever a dentist was. Why, I didn't have no teeth worth mentionin' when he came here, and I couldn't chew nothing but the rag with any satisfaction. He put my potato trap in good order and didn't charge me a million for it neither. His work is all O. K., as every white man in this country will testify, but he slipped up badly about a month ago. The little doctor weighs about 120 pounds and came here for his health, and is as fine a gentleman as you want to meet, and everybody sure likes him.

"You know, a good many of them Apaches from the Agency come down here every week or two to do their trading. They don't patronize no doctors here, as the Agency doctor attends to all their troubles. This doctor is a strapping big fellow, and strong as an ox. If he ever got his pullikins (forceps) on a pine stump he could pull it out by the roots and would think nothing of it.

"Now, that a'int the case with our little doctor here. Last month he was busy in his studio fixin' up a graveyard, that is settin' up a row of headstones, sacred to the memory of certain millers, cuspidors and by-cuspidors, departed thence from which no ache returneth, when in comes Bill S——, proprietor of the Tularosa Emporium, with a strapping big Apache squaw, who had a howling toothache and couldn't wait till she got back to the Agency.

"'Doctor, this 'ere lady has got a jumping toothache, but she a'int got no money. She wants to borry one of them pulliekins of yours for just a minute and will yank that tooth out herself.'

"'Well,' says the doctor, 'that's a good deal like goin' to a barber shop and borryin' a razor and shaving yourself.' He sized up the squaw who weighed twice as much as he did and told Bill to tell the woman to sit down in the chair and he would snake that tooth out free of cost. The squaw had two youngsters with her, one about five years old, the other seven; she was about fifty years old, as dirty as the rest of them and in her belt she carried a big sheath knife, which the doctor didn't fail to see.

"The old lady set down in that chair and in a minute the doctor got a good grip on that 'ere tooth with them pulliekins. He lovingly put his arm around her neck and begun to pull, but the tooth didn't budge. He gave four or five hard jerks, but got only the same number of grunts



from the squaw and nary a tooth. Then he got in front of the chair, braced his one hand against the squaw's forehead and gave a long and strong pull and three jerks, which brought three squeals but no tooth. The two youngsters watched the entertainment with considerable interest, and when the old lady squealed they took a hand in the game. The little fellow tried to chew a hole in the doctor's bicycle stocking, and the other was encouragin' him by poundin' him on the back and tryin' to pull the clothes off of him. The old lady's hand seemed to be in search of the sheath knife and all things considered, the doctor concluded the situation was serious. The roots of that tooth were undoubtedly anchored in her heels and clinched on the under side. If he let go, the squaw might go for him with the knife and so he got both hands on the pullickins and held on, while the youngster was getting in his work through the stocking.

"The doctor had got one of them 'ere Maniller straw hats, which look like a bread bowl upside down. One of the neighbor's little girls had filled it full of fine soft peaches and set it on a soap box behind the doctor. That 'ere squaw made a wriggle to get outen the chair, with him holdin' on to that tooth for dear life, when somethin' gave way and the doctor fell backward into that 'ere hat full of soft peaches. He didn't lose no time in gettin' away from there, and before the squaw could get out of the chair, he was a scuddin' up the street to Bill's Tularosa Emporium, with that 'ere Maniller hat hangin' on to him like the shell on a new hatched chicken. About twenty yards behind him was that 'ere squaw and her two kids.

"Bill had to do the interpretin'. The squaw said the doctor didn't know nothing about pulling teeth, which hurt his feelings very much. When she was asked about reaching for that sheath knife, she begun to grin, and said that just then a flea was a bitin' of her. Just about that time two other squaws came in that store, and after a little talk, the squaw backed up against the wall. One of the others held her head back against it and the other borry'ed the doctor's pullickins, got hold of that 'ere tooth, braced one foot against the wall, and out it came.

"Just then Bill remarked, 'Doctor, where did you leave that Maniller hat o' yourn?' The last I saw of that 'ere hat, was when some of the kids was usin' it for a boat on the irrigatin' ditch."



ON ELK RIVER, NEAR NOEL, MO.





AN ORCHARD AT GENTRY, ARK.

### THE FRUIT HARVEST OF 1901 IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

The largest fruit crop ever grown in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas is now being harvested and every where the orchards and barns are full of pickers and packers. No one who is not on the ground can form any idea of the magnitude of the work now going on, or the number of persons who are employed in getting the product of the orchards to market. The Elberta and earlier peaches have all been packed and sold, but the later peaches will last until frost. Arkansas peaches have been in great demand and the growers have realized handsome profits, some orchards netting over \$50 per acre. Fruit crop reports are about as irregular as are election returns and

there are always some counties and precincts to be heard from when the last report is made. The information given below is condensed from newspaper accounts as published from time to time.

*The peach crop.* The greatest peach orchard in the United States if not the world is the McNair farm at St. Elmo in Howell county, Mo. On this farm are 1,900 acres in peaches alone, requiring 800 hands to handle this crop. Fifty expert packers are employed to see that the peaches are properly packed and thirty cooks see to the feeding of the working crews. Seventy-five double deck wagons are used to transport the fruit from the trees to the packing house. The annual shipments

of peaches amount to 200 car loads from this orchard alone.

The "Huntsville Democrat" reports, that Parker and Son, of Aurora, have sold their fruit crop from 45 acres for \$600. The "Rogers Democrat" reports that 45 car loads, averaging 550 crates of peaches, have been shipped from that point. This makes 24,750 crates at 40 cents per crate, \$9,800. The "Greenwood Democrat" reports that Mr. M. N. Scott, of Paradise Mountain near Hackett, has shipped 5,000 crates of grapes and 14,500 crates of Elberta peaches. The "Van Buren Argus" reports car load shipments of peaches from various points as follows: Van Buren, 86 cars; Mammoth Springs, 15 cars; Rogers, 45 cars; Siloam Springs, 12 cars, Koshkonog, 26 cars; St. Elmo, 65 cars; Olden, 38 cars; Pomona, 12 cars; Burnham, 11 cars; Cedar Gap, 6 cars. Besides the above points, car load shipments were made at Gentry, Gravette, Springdale, Fayetteville, Garfield, Centerton, Mountainburg and other points in Arkansas. All these points and many others, also shipped large quantities by express so that the total shipments will be over a thousand car loads.

*The Apple Crop.* As to the apple crop, it is generally conceded that the crop of 1901 is the greatest ever grown in the "Big Red Apple" country and that in addition to immense quantity, the quality is extra good.

The "Springdale News" reports that E. C. Pritchard of that place, sold his crop on forty acres for \$2,500 spot cash. This orchard is eight years old and the crop was sold on the trees. Mr. E. Dingle, of the same place, sold his crop on forty acres for \$900. This is a much younger orchard. One orchard was recently sold for \$10,000. The "Van Buren Argus" reports, that Mr. G. A. Stanley, of

that place has purchased the entire crop on the McNamara orchard, near town. Mr. Stanley expects to harvest 1,000 barrels from this orchard. "The Bentonville Sun" reports the following sales of apples. Capt. John Wise of Pea Ridge, Ark., received \$5,000 for his apples on 100 acres; Hall Patterson, of Pea Ridge, received \$3,500 for his crop; J. H. Keith, 7 miles west of Bentonville, received between \$1,500 and \$3,000 for his apples in an orchard of 60 acres; J. C. Rucker, of the same place received between \$3,500 and \$5,500 for his apples on 120 acres; J. A. Nelson, near Bentonville, received \$1,000 for his apples on 35 acres; Wm. Leach, of the same place, received \$1,000 for his apple crop on 35 acres and \$1 per barrel for all apples that run over 1,000 barrels; Wm. Gearhart, of Siloam sold his apple crop for \$600; J. A. Walker, near Siloam, received \$300 for the fruit on 300 Ben Davis trees. Ben Gamble near Wager received \$350 for his apples on 7 acres; James Walls, of Wager had an offer of \$400 for his crop on 7 acres, and John Alden, of the same place received a similar bid on 7 acres.

The following growers who live near Marietteville and Logan, Mo., have sold their apples on the trees; W. T. Flournoy, sold 90 acres, \$8,000; H. Logan, 20 acres, \$1,750; Wm. Menogue 7 acres, \$700; Neff Bros, 40 acres, \$2,000; Robt. Balton, 40 acres, \$1,700; Alfred Elliott, 20 acres, \$1,750; L. M. Wiles, 40 acres, \$4,400 and D. V. Lambeth, 8 acres, \$700.

J. J. and Frank Jordan, who own a large fruit farm near McCune, Kas., have more orders for apples than they can fill. James Gordon, a commission merchant from St. Louis, was in McCune negotiating with Mr. Jordan for 25,000 bushels of apples.

Four large evaporators, employing over 100 people at good



wages, are working day and night at Gentry. The fruit packing houses here are now shipping from two to four car loads of apples per day and hundreds of men and boys are employed in picking and packing the fruit. There is not an idle man in the county if he wants to work. Our ice plant, cold storage and canning factory will be in operation very shortly. The strawberry crop brought \$10,000 and the peach crop will bring fully as much. The Ozark Orchard Company's orchard of 3,000 acres is now bearing. Look out for next year.

Some idea of the magnitude of the fruit growing industry in Benton county, Arkansas, may be formed from the following figures: The apple shipments from Bentonville, Gentry, Rogers, Gravett, Siloam, Decatur, Fairfield, Lowell and Avoca in 1897 amounted to 1,065 car loads of about 450 bushels

to the car. The shipments of 1901 will not be quite so large, but the money returns will be greater. Of peaches about 150 car loads were shipped in 1901. Greater quantities are evaporated and used otherwise. The distillery at Bentonville alone has purchased 3,500 bushels of peaches.

Peaches have been shipped in car load lots for several weeks. Some of the Elberta peaches brought \$750 per car load at the depot. Most of the peaches have been shipped, some individual growers having from 15 to 20 car loads each.

The reports from some 4,000 to 5,000 acres in apples at Goodman, Mo., Lanagan, Siloam Springs and numerous other points have not yet come in but they will help lengthen the list indefinitely. Young orchards are very numerous and in another year an enormous crop will be harvested.



THE ROAD ON MOUNT MENA, ARK.





IN THE LAND OF APPLE TREES, NEAR SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

### THE COUNTRY ROUND ABOUT MENA, ARKANSAS.

The country surrounding Mena and common throughout Polk county, Arkansas is more or less undulating and hilly, consisting in the main of rich fertile valleys and uplands. In the northern and western part of the county the country is hilly and mountainous. Two-thirds of all the land in the county is tillable land of good quality. The remainder affords good grazing, and some of it is utilized for that purpose. The Kansas City Southern Railway runs through the western part of the county in which there is much fine timber.

The soil on the uplands is generally a gray and red sandy loam. On much of the uplands in places, the surface is stony, with a red sandy subsoil, which does not, however, detract from its value as agricultural land. The cultivated grasses familiar to all, in the central states, yield excellent crops here, which fact is attributed to the altitude of the country. The vast area of unfenced land, abounding in wild grasses has somewhat

retarded the cultivation of grasses, but the many small meadows of timothy, red clover, herd grass and the numerous fine lawns of Kentucky blue grass and white clover demonstrate beyond doubt, that the cultivated grasses do very well here. On the stony hill sides and mountains Bermuda grass grows luxuriantly and will make an excellent pasture grass.

The principal crops grown in this vicinity are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, peaches, pears and berries of all kinds. The country is admirably adapted to commercial truck-growing. Cotton yields from 3-4 to 1 bale to the acre; corn from 20 to 40 bushels; oats from 20 to 40 bushels; wheat from 10 to 15 bushels; potatoes from 100 to 300 bushels, usually two crops per year. There are about 25 good, young orchards near the city of Mena, usually peach and pear, which are just beginning to bear fruit.

A fair example of financial results in intelligent farming is given

by Mr. P. H. Cherry who owns a berry farm here, situated on rough, stony land, representing a total investment of \$2,000. During the past three years the gross income from berries alone has been from \$800 to \$1,200 per annum. The work was done entirely by tenants who paying all expenses, paid the sums above mentioned to the owner. Mr. Cherry, who is a traveling salesman, has introduced the planting of cantaloupes as a commercial crop, and has demonstrated that this is the best point south on account of the altitude for the commercial production of berries, cantaloupes and small fruits of the finest flavor.

The average size of farms is about 80 acres, though contiguous to the county seat, and along the railroad there are many small fruits and truck farms, ranging in size from five to forty acres. In the fine valleys of the Washita and Mountain Fork there are larger farms that range from 160 to 320 acres. The price of improved land ranges from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per acre, the usual terms of sale being one-third of the purchase money cash and the remainder in one, two and three years.

The prevailing varieties of timber are pine, white oak, walnut, gum and hickory. On the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway are vast forests of pine and white oak timber, but these have been largely thinned out. In the mountainous part of the county there are still open for settlement 17,936 acres of Government land, subject to the United States land laws.

The mineral resources of the neighborhood of Mena are abundant. There are vast deposits of slate of the best quality and several companies with ample capital are now working them. The slate is of all colors, red, black, green, blue, tan, etc., and has been subjected to all proof tests of the value as a

commercial product. Petroleum has been discovered in a number of places and several companies have been formed to develop the discoveries. Good building stone, potters and brick clay are very abundant. Copper, iron, silver, gold, lead and zinc have been found in greater or less quantities in the mountains near Mena, and much capital and energy is now employed in their development.

As a pleasure and health resort this country has no equal, being blessed with a delightful climate all the year round, picturesque and beautiful scenery and numerous springs of medicinal waters. The waters of the Washita, Mountain Fork, Rolling Fork, Cassatott, Kiamish, Boog Tugelo, all fine fishing streams, are well stocked with bass, jack salmon, croppies, perch and others of the best varieties of game fish. From 10 to 25 miles east and west of Mena are some of the best hunting grounds in the state, there being an abundance of deer, bear, wild turkey, etc.

The city of Mena, is situated at the base of the Ozark Mountains and is 1,400 feet above sea level. It is 125 miles north from Texarkana and 100 miles south of Fort Smith on the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway. It is now four years old, has 4,000 inhabitants, seven churches, graded public schools, two academies, a public library, a business men's club, two banks, five planing mills, an electric light plant, a telephone system, two wholesale houses and numerous smaller business houses.

Mount Mena, at Rich Mountain Station, nine miles north from the city of Mena, is a delightful pleasure and health resort, 2,600 feet above sea level. The famous Wilhelmina Hotel is situated on this mountain, affording a charming retreat in the midst of picturesque scenery.

## THE IRISH POTATO CROP AT FORT SMITH, ARK.

The Irish potato never was an indigenous plant in Ireland. Its original home was America and it was utterly unknown in Europe until introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh. The original Irish potato, from which all modern domestic varieties have sprung, still grows wild in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, the mountain ranges of Arizona and the Sierra Madre range of the Republic of Mexico in company with the original American Tobacco. In those latitudes the potato grows at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, which in point of temperature and humidity would be equivalent to the climate of the country along the Great Lakes. The success obtained with the domestic varieties at Greeley, Monument and other points in Colorado is readily accounted for in the altitude of these places.

In the Arkansas River Valley near Fort Smith radically different conditions prevail, but for some unexplained reason, the conditions are exceptionally favorable to the profitable cultivation of the Irish potato; in fact, this crop seems to do better here than in or near the original home of the spud. The great advantage lies in the fact that the crop is grown twice a year and shipped in June and November of each year. The commercial value of this advantage is enormous and few can realize the commercial possibilities of potato culture in this region. Potatoes are grown more or less extensively north and south of Fort Smith but the conditions seem to be most favorable within a radius of fifty miles of this point.

The potato growing industry is comparatively new in that locality. The production of corn and cotton was the engrossing pursuit of the agricultural population until about

twelve years ago, when some one discovered, that potatoes would do well and that they would yield two crops instead of one each year. Since then the potato has taken rank with corn and cotton and sometimes precedes them in money values. The biggest farms are the potato farms and the richest farmers are the potato growers. Fort Smith alone ships in June of each year over 600,000 bushels, to say nothing of the numerous smaller shipping points surrounding it. Thousands of acres are now devoted to this crop and nearly every farmer in this locality raises some potatoes. In ordinary seasons the June shipments from Fort Smith alone reach 1,200 car loads. This crop yields from 200 to 400 bushels per acre and during the harvesting much help is required. On the Alexander farm in the Cherokee Nation, where some 300 acres are devoted yearly to potatoes, 200 laborers are needed for the harvesting. Frequently ten car loads, each containing 450 to 500 bushels are harvested, hauled and loaded in one day. While the greater number of potato farms are on the Arkansas River bottom lands, a large part of the crop is grown on the hills, and these lands seem to yield equally well.

The fall crop is planted generally during the first week in August and matures during the first ten days in November. The yield of the second crop is from 100 to 150 bushels, but the price obtained for this crop is higher than that of the June crop. One dollar per bushel is the ordinary price, but this year (1901) potatoes will bring a much higher figure. Several varieties are grown, but the Bliss Triumph is the preferred variety. The June crop generally goes north and meets with ready sale, while the November crop finds its market in



Texas and Louisiana. The potato is considered a safe crop in the Arkansas River Valley at all times and compared with other staple

crops is a first class money maker, considering that the farmer has two harvests each year.



## HUNTING AND FISHING ALONG THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.



TWO LOUISIANA NATIVES.

When the corn has ripened and the cotton bales appear on the railroad platforms and the leaves of the sweet gum, maple and the oak turn red and yellow, the water fowl in the extreme north begin to trim their feathers and make ready for their southern flight. The pious fisherman has reverently laid away his rod and fishing tackle and has given to his admiring friends his last truthful account of the last fishing expedition. The ducks, geese and brants feel the approach of the icy blasts, the flurries of snow cover the berries growing under the Arctic sun, and the ardent sportsman as well as the sordid pothunter clean and oil their guns and look skyward for indications of the coming swarms. In most states the game laws have been relaxed for a few months and the sport or murder may now begin. The stay-at-home birds have had a

few months respite during the breeding season and in numbers have held their own. The four-footers, protected and outlawed, which may have escaped destruction the previous season are ready to run the gauntlet again. The fish in the northern waters now have their period of rest and will not appear on the docket again until next June.

The furred animals common to Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and thence southward almost to the Gulf are the deer, black bear, raccoon, opossum, fox, wolf, wild cat, mink, lynx, catamount, otter, beaver, rabbit and several varieties of squirrels. These in accordance with local conditions are more plentiful in some localities than in others. Most of them are denizens of the woods, and the abundance or scarcity of timber sets a limit to their numbers.

Feathered game is very abundant throughout the entire region, varying of course with the season and local attractions. Quail, plover and doves are found almost everywhere. Prairie chickens and grouse are rarely seen in Louisiana or Texas, though they are frequently found in Kansas and the Indian Territory. They haunt the open prairie, but will enter the wheat or other grain stubble. Wild geese usually take to the grain fields near water. Snipes, brants and the several varieties of ducks, curlew and other water fowls are found in season at almost any place where there is water, but make themselves at home by millions in the rivers, bayous,



A DAY'S TURKEY HUNT AT JANSSEN, ARK.

lakes and marshes near the Gulf Coast in Texas and Louisiana.

There is considerable variance in the game laws of the different states. A synopsis of these will be published in a pamphlet to be issued by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and may be had on request to the General Passenger Agent, Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.

The fishes of the inland waters are abundant in variety and numbers. The sturgeon, wall eyed pike, sand pike, spoon sturgeon and pickerel are found in Missouri, but are seldom if ever seen in southern waters. The small mouth black bass is more abundant north than south, but the big mouth bass, croppie, eel, sunfish, red horse, sheephead, goggle eyed sunfish, channel cat, jack salmon, buffalo, chub, rainbow trout, blue cat, carp, sucker, gar, grinnell, mud cat, dogfish, shad and ring perch, seem to be abundant in most bodies of fresh water between Kansas City and the Gulf of Mexico.

The salt water fishes, of course, form a class to themselves and are found in almost endless variety.

Careful inquiry has been made to

ascertain in what localities game of different kinds is most abundant, and the information given herein is reasonably accurate. In the fairly well settled prairie region between Kansas City and the Arkansas state line large game is conspicuous through its absence, but in the more hilly and wooded stretch of country, between Siloam Springs and Beaumont, Texas, it appears to be quite plentiful. The reports from the different stations along the line are as follows:

**Cleveland, Mo.**—39 miles from Kansas City.

**Drexel, Mo.**—53 miles from Kansas City.

Quail, rabbit and doves seem to be unusually plentiful. Hunting forbidden on many farms at Cleveland. Good hotels and livery accommodations at Drexel.

**Merwin, Mo.**—58 miles from Kansas City.

**Amsterdam, Mo.**—62 miles from Kansas City.

**Amort, Mo.**—68 miles from Kansas City.

Plenty of quail and rabbits, some squirrel and ducks and geese in season. Good bass fishing in Sugar Creek and Marais des Cygne Rivers near by. Good hotels and livery stables.



Hume, Mo.—80 miles from Kansas City.

Stotesbury, Mo.—89 miles from Kansas City.

Swarts, Mo.—105 miles from Kansas City.

Oskaloosa, Mo.—112 miles from Kansas City.

Very few quail at Hume. Good quail shooting at Stotesbury; occasionally some prairie chickens. Quail, rabbits and squirrels plentiful at Swarts; in October and November some ducks. Quail and rabbits quite numerous at Oskaloosa.

Asbury, Mo.—140 miles from Kansas City.

There is little to hunt except quail and wild ducks during the winter season. In Spring River, which has been liberally stocked by the United States hatcheries at Neosho, with fine game fish, there is an abundance of bass, redhorse, croppie, rainbow trout, buffalo and channel catfish.

Joplin, Mo.—155 miles from Kansas City.

Neosho, Mo.—174 miles from Kansas City.

No game in the vicinity of either points, except of quail and rabbits and not enough of these to warrant

coming here to hunt. Shoal Creek near Neosho abounds in black bass, trout, croppie and other game fish.

Goodman, Mo.—185 miles from Kansas City.

Lanagan, Mo.—195 miles from Kansas City.

Noel, Mo.—200 miles from Kansas City.

Plenty of quail, some squirrels, a few wild turkeys, but no larger game. In Indian Creek and at Elk River, commonly known as "Cow-skin River," jack salmon, black bass, rainbow trout, croppie are very plentiful. These places have been favorite fishing resorts for many years. Good hotel. Livory and boating accommodations at moderate rates.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—205 miles from Kansas City.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—229 miles from Kansas City.

A few quail, rabbits, squirrels and turkeys. None very plentiful near Sulphur Springs. Near Siloam Springs, within two miles of Indian Territory, wild turkeys, deer and smaller game are abundant. Permit necessary to hunt in the Territory. Good fishing in the



HE LIVES AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

Illinois River within easy reach of both places. Hotel accommodations very good and rates moderate.

Stilwell, I. T.—258 miles from Kansas City.

Bunch, I. T.—271 miles from Kansas City.

Gans, I. T.—299 miles from Kansas City.

All three places in the Cherokee nation. Squirrels, quail and small game very plentiful. Wild turkeys in the hills near Gans. Turkeys and deer near Stilwell and Bunch. Excellent fishing in Sallisaw Creek and Illinois River near Gans, and Sallisaw Creek near Bunch. Permit required to hunt, which usually can be obtained from United States Indian agent at Muscogee, I. T. Teams and vehicles, as well as guides can be engaged at the railway stations. Hotel accommodations good.

Redland, I. T.—306 miles from Kansas City.

Poteau, I. T.—326 miles from Kansas City.

An abundance of small game such as quail, rabbits, squirrels and a few wild turkeys at Redland. Sturgeon, trout, buffalo and gars in Arkansas River. One hundred pound catfish frequently caught. At Poteau squirrels, quails, ducks and wild turkeys are abundant. Best season for them is October and November. Fishing fairly good. Good duck shooting at Junction Lake, one mile north; at Long Lake, three miles south; at Island two and one-half miles southeast. Poteau River encircles town about one mile distant. Hotel accommodations good. Howell House, rate \$1.50; Park Hotel, \$1.00, and Eastern Hotel, \$1.00. Fine scenery within three to ten miles. Permit necessary.

Rich Mountain, Ark.—367 miles from Kansas City.

Bear, deer and wild turkey in considerable number in the autumn and winter months. Last winter, 1901, several deer were killed within half a mile of this station. Fishing is good, perch, bass and

catfish and other kinds being plentiful. The United States Fish Commission has agreed to stock our mountain streams very soon with a superior grade of fish.

Mena, Ark.—380 miles from Kansas City.

From 10 to 25 miles east and west of Mena are some of the best hunting grounds in the state, there being an abundance of deer, bear, wild turkey and smaller game. The waters of the Washita, Mountain Fork, Rolling Fork, Cassatott, Kiamish, Boog Tugelo, all fine fishing streams are well stocked with bass, jack salmon, croppie, perch and others of the best varieties of game fish.

Hatfield, Ark.—392 miles from Kansas City.

Deer, turkey in large numbers also some bear. Small game, such as quail and squirrel very plentiful. The best place to hunt west is in the Indian Territory and it is necessary for parties going there to have a permit. About 10 miles east of here turkey and deer can be found. Teams and guides can be secured here at reasonable rates. The open season for deer is August 1st to February 1st; for quail from October 1st to March 1st.

Grannis, Ark.—413 miles from Kansas City.

Horatio, Ark.—441 miles from Kansas City.

Ravanna, Ark.—512 miles from Kansas City.

Considerable large game west of Grannis in the Choctaw nation. Permit necessary to hunt these. Some deer and turkey between Grannis and Indian Territory line. Quail in unlimited numbers within a mile of Grannis. There is splendid deer, turkey and quail shooting near Horatio, Arkansas. Deer are also encountered. Quail and squirrels in abundance. Old River and Little River, about two miles from Horatio are teeming with game fish. At Ravanna, Ark., quail, squirrels, wild turkeys and ducks are plentiful. Raccoons, opossums, catamounts wild cats,





#### ONE DAY'S SPORT WITH ROD AND REEL, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

etc., are likewise abundant. The hunting of the gray fox is however considered the leading sport in this region. Fishing is very good here.

Janssen Station, Vandervoort P. O., Ark.—402 miles from Kansas City.

The country near Janssen is semi-mountainous, with open timber and many clear mountain springs and brooks. Wild turkeys are almost as numerous as quail on the Kansas prairies, and deer are plentiful in the more hilly parts. In the bottom lands are thousands of squirrels. Mountain Fork River is a beautiful swift running mountain stream and abounds with trout, channel cat and buffalo. The weather during the fall and winter months is particularly fine. Snow

seldom falls before the holidays, and ice an inch thick is something very unusual. Hunting parties can secure the services of native deer and turkey hunters who are thoroughly acquainted with the country and the game resources. Mr. J. B. Hickman, mayor of Janssen, Vandervoort, P. O., Ark., will be pleased to furnish information.

Texarkana, Texas.—488 miles from Kansas City.

Deer and turkeys, as well as foxes, wild cats and wolves are still to be found in the forests convenient to town. Quail are very abundant. Excellent fishing can be had in Sulphur River ten miles south, and in Red River ten miles north.

**Mooringsport, La.—539 miles from Kansas City.**

There is an abundance of bear, deer, turkey and other larger game in this vicinity. Mooringsport is on Caddo Lake where millions of water fowl congregate during the winter months. Fishing extra good. Accommodations good and rates very moderate.

**Shreveport, La.—558 miles from Kansas City.**

Deer can be found within fifteen (15) miles of this city. Quail and small game are very abundant. The country in the neighborhood of Shreveport abounds in bayous and sloughs which are literally alive with fish. White perch, rock bass, lake trout and the blue channel catfish are found in great numbers, mostly taken with live minnows, Pan fish, sun perch and goggle eye are with us in their countless millions. During the autumn and winter months the several bayous, lakes and sloughs are swarming with water fowls.

**Mansfield, La.—591 miles from Kansas City.**

**Many, La.—633 miles from Kansas City.**

**Leesville, La.—688 miles from Kansas City.**

The above named places, all of them county seats, are situated in the heavy pine forests skirting the Sabine River. Deer and other large game are found in abundance, while the numerous streams, bayous and lakes are alive with water fowls. All the streams are full of fish of various kinds. Good accommodations can be had at all the places mentioned.

**Beaumont, Tex.—766 miles from Kansas City.**

In the dense pine forests and thickets of the Neches and Sabine Rivers deer, panthers and other large game exist in great numbers. Wild turkeys and squirrels are very plentiful, and of quail there is an abundance. During the autumn and winter months water fowls abound in countless numbers. The alligator common to the

waters of the Neches and Sabine Rivers also furnishes considerable sport.

**Port Arthur, Tex.—786 miles from Kansas City.**

**Lake Charles, La.—741 miles from Kansas City.**

Lake Sabine, Calcasieu Lake, Lake Charles, the numerous bayous and rivers emptying into them, and the salt marshes along the coast constitute the winter resort of the myriads of ducks, geese, brant, curlew, herons, pelicans snipe and other water fowls that have left the frozen north behind them in search of winter feeding grounds. From October to April they move about in countless swarms of thousands and are found in every pool or water hole and in the rice fields. Of four-footed game, there is very little except in the thickets and jungles of the Sabine and Neches where large game is abundant. Of land birds there is a plentitude, and quail, plover, pheasants, etc. are within easy reach of either Port Arthur or Lake Charles.

Every one likes to fish. It is a sedentary sport combined with a sufficiency of excitement to make it desirable. It is less exhausting than poker, say some experts, and more enlivening than casino. Of course there is fishing and fishing. A complaisant angler of less than mediocre talent, may take a clothes line, a hunk of beef from the neck, a hook from a trace chain and try conclusions with a catfish in either the Neches or Sabine Rivers. It is only a question of main strength. Granted the line is strong enough, the heavier weight will pull the lighter.

The man who labors under the delusion that he knows all about fishing, worth knowing, and gets himself photographed with a string of one to three pound bass, should by all means visit Port Arthur and perfect his much neglected piscatorial education. The king of game

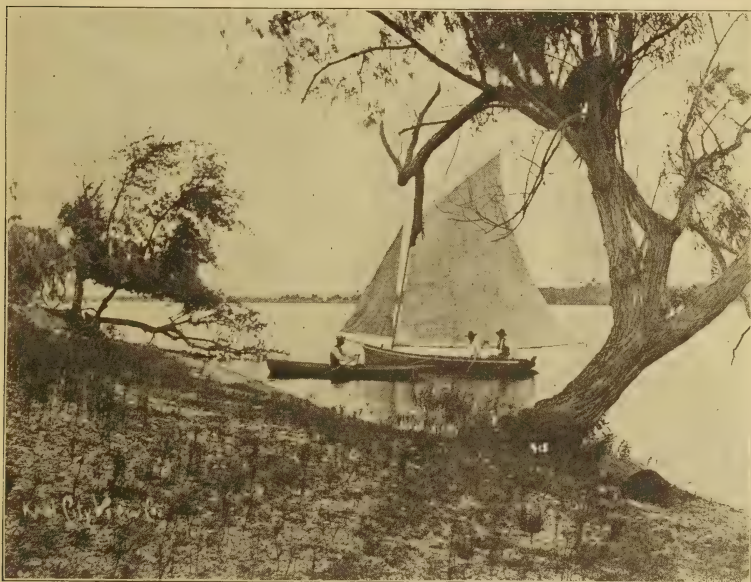


fishes in Sabine lake and along the coast is the silver tarpon. He is abundant, always hungry and never gives up without a fight and a good one.

Main strength on the part of the angler counts for nothing. The landing of a tarpon is the highest test of nerve, skill, patience and endurance on part of the angler, and the successful one will remember his struggle with this fighter of the deep long thereafter. He will have plenty of entertainment and will never fully know what a rod and reel are good for until he catches one. The lakes and the passes are full of salt and fresh water fish in the greatest variety.

The less energetic angler can have his sport with the sea trout which put up a fine fight and are found close inshore, and a large gar will occasionally give him all the fun he wants. Herrings, mullet, sting rays, sea cat, trout, flounders and other edible and game fish abound in the lakes, and a few miles out in the Gulf there is a plentitude of Menhaden, red fish, pompano, red snappers, sharks, tarpons and other fish. Boats and expert boatmen can be engaged at any of these points at moderate rates.

The hotel accommodations at Port Arthur, Beaumont and Lake Charles are very good and moderate in price.



SAILING NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NECHES RIVER, NEAR BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

### THE AUTUMN FESTIVITIES AT KANSAS CITY, MO., AND FORT SMITH, ARK.

The Karnival Krewe, the far famed fun makers of Kansas City, have put their heads together and have evolved a brilliant idea. They have decided, after a prodigious disturbance of gray matter

that October 10th and 11th are the proper dates, and Kansas City, Mo., the proper place to hold their annual revel. They cordially invite their friends and neighbors, and strangers from afar to come hither on said days and dates and witness the parade of parades that is to traverse the streets of Kansas City. This parade, as promised an expectant public is to be particularly brilliant, unique and attractive. Allegorical and historical floats are promised in large numbers, and the subjects represented will be new and of elegant designs. One feature will be the procession of 200 decorated automobiles, and another the great aggregation of Brownies of various kinds, colors and conditions mounted on Shetland ponies. About 21 bands, more or less, engaged to make the needful noise. The Humbug Circus will be on hand as usual; the "bugs" will be larger and more numerous than ever before, and the "hum" will be heard from afar. There will be national divisions in the parade and a large assortment of bogus Indians, cowboys and Mexicans. On the whole, the attractions will be great in variety, more numerous and on a greater scale than any heretofore given by the "Karnival Krewe" of Kansas City, to an admiring public in former years. Remember the date—the agony will begin on October 10, will close on October 11th, and will wind up with a great masked ball at Convention Hall, October 11th. Many prizes for unique masquerades at the ball.

#### THE FORT SMITH CARNIVAL AND STREET FAIR.

Is set for the week of October 14th to 19th, both dates inclusive, and will open with a magnificent pyrotechnical display. Never before have the features contemplated for the fair been

so capable of development into magnificent pageantry and beautiful design as those decided on for the weeks' festivities is as follows:

#### MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

World's Fair Day.

Coronation of Queen of the Carnival.

#### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Flower Parade at 3 p. m.

Elks Parade to follow.

Fireworks at 8 p. m.

#### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Fraternal Order Day.

Trades Parade 3 p. m.

Fraternal Order Parade 8 p. m.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Governor's Day.

Labor Day and Parade.

Fireworks at night.

#### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Drummer's Day.

Drummer's Parade 3 p. m.

Carnival Day and Night.

#### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Fort Smith and Van Buren Day.

School Children's Parade.

Fireworks 8 p. m.

The governors of several states, and also of the several Indian nations, have announced their intentions of visiting Fort Smith during the Street Fair.

Among the numerous attractions will be "greatest trained animal show on earth," etc., etc.

The pyrotechnical display will be the most elaborate ever made in the Southwest. There will be 37 distinct fire creations, all of them new in design and magnificent in effect. In addition to the entertaining features of the Carnival and Street Fair there will be an unusually fine display of the Agricultural and Industrial resources of Fort Smith and the surrounding country. Strangers from afar are cordially invited to join in the festivities and gain some knowledge of the country and its available resources.





EXPORT PIERS AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

## THE COUNTIES ON THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN AND THEIR LAND VALUES.

The railway company has no lands to sell and has nothing whatever to do with the sale of lands, prices of lands or terms of sale. Real estate agents located in various places attend to the sale of private lands for land owners, but do not in any sense represent the railway company. The railway company is only interested in having the country contiguous to its line well settled so as to secure the traffic incident to a well populated country. Parts of the country along the line have a fairly dense population and in such, land values are naturally high, but in the more thinly settled localities ample opportunities are presented to the seeker of a new cheap home. The information given below has been carefully compiled from the reports of many reliable men and is believed to be substantially correct.

### Jackson County, Mo.

Densely settled; rolling prairie with timber along the streams. Nearly all improved except a few small areas of broken land. A fine grain and corn country and well suited for blue grass pastures. Much live stock raised and a good fruit and dairy country, very convenient to an excellent market. Building material and fuel cheap. Land values, \$35.00 to \$100 per acre, usually sold 1-3 or 1-2 cash, balance on 2, 3 and 4 years time. Interest  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent.

*Jackson County*, on the Kansas border, area 607 square miles; population 195,193.

Stations on the line, Kansas City, population 163,752; Grandview population 52

### Cass County, Mo.

Rather densely settled. More land in cultivation than in Jackson county and crops about the same, with perhaps more corn, hogs and cattle. There is much level prairie land, no merchantable timber, but plenty for home consumption. Lumber costs about \$20 per thousand; bricks about \$7 per thousand. Near Archie and Everett postoffices there are indications of oil. Land values run from \$35 to \$100 per acre, varying with location and improvement. Fruit growing and dairying are carried on extensively. Average altitude about 1,000 feet above sea level.

*Cass County*, on the Kansas border; area 712 square miles; population 23,636. Stations on the line, Cleveland, Drexel, Jaudon, Lisle and Westline.

### Bates County, Mo.

A fine prairie county with surface more level than either Cass or Jackson counties. Limestone soil, very fertile but not so deep as in the counties further north. Corn, oats, small grain grown extensively. A good fruit county and noted for its exports of live stock. The south half of the county is underlaid with coal, which is being mined more or less extensively at Rich Hill, Worland and Foster. Oil is being bored for at Merwin, Amsterdam, Amoret and other places with good indications of success. Lands, mostly improved, can be had at \$20 to \$50 per acre and are generally sold at 1-3 or 1-2 cash, balance in 2, 3 or 4 years.

*Bates County*, on the Kansas border; area 874 square miles; population 30,141; average altitude about 900 feet. Stations on the line, Amoret, population 215; Amsterdam, population 142; Hume, population

540; Merwin, population 250, and Worland, population 113.

#### Vernon County, Mo.

Resembles Bates county in its general characteristics, more land tillable, some small areas subject to overflow. County very well watered. Producing about the same as in the adjoining counties and very little, if any, unoccupied land. There are several creameries and the fruit and poultry shipments are large. Coal is found in some places and oil is being prospected for at others. Lumber costs about \$20 per thousand, brick about \$7 per thousand. Stone for home use is plentiful. Lands, nearly all improved, vary in price from \$15 to \$40 per acre, and are usually sold part cash, balance on time at 6 to 7 per cent interest.

*Vernon County*, on the Kansas border; area 839 square miles; population 31,619; average altitude 830 feet. Stations on the line, Amos, Katy, Richards, Stotesbury and Swarts.

#### Barton County, Mo.

More rough land than in the counties above mentioned. About two-thirds of the county is under tillage, being very fertile and producing fine crops of corn, wheat, hay and fruits. Stock raising and dairying and the raising of poultry are important local industries. There is plenty of timber for home use and some building stone. Water good and plentiful. No minerals of importance but oil is being drilled for at several places. Coal lands are valued at about \$40 to \$45 per acre. Farm lands run in value from \$15 to \$30 according to location and improvements, the holdings varying from 80 to 600 acres. Terms of sale generally to suit the buyer.

*Barton County*, on the Kansas border; area 590 square miles; population 18,253. Stations on the line, Oskaloosa and Burgess.

#### Jasper County, Mo.

This county is more famous for its mineral than for its agricultural resources. The mineral output, mainly lead and zinc, approximates eleven and one-half million dollars per annum. While the mining of ore is the engrossing pursuit of the greater part of the population, there is, nevertheless, a large agricultural interest in the county. The county is rolling prairie, much of it covered with good soil though there are large areas of gravelly land too shallow for profitable cultivation. Corn and small grain are extensively grown, but there is also a large business done in commercial truck growing, fruit growing, dairying, poultry raising and stock raising. Joplin and Pittsburg, both within easy reach, are excellent markets for this class of products, as both

places have large manufacturing and mining populations. Fuel is very cheap and building material very moderate in price. Improved lands vary in price from \$15 to \$40 per acre according to location and improvements, and are usually sold 1-3 or 1-2 cash, balance on time. The prices mentioned apply to agricultural lands only, the mineral lands having much higher valuations.

*Jasper County*, on the Kansas border; area 632 square miles; population 84,018; altitude 1,000 feet. Towns on the line, Joplin, population 26,023; Asbury, population 157.

#### Newton County, Mo.

This county lies on the western slope of the Ozark Range and about two-thirds of the surface was originally heavily timbered. About one-third of the county is hilly, the remainder being level lands lying between more hilly areas. It is exceptionally well watered with fine running streams and has hundreds of excellent springs. The yearly rainfall is between 40 and 50 inches, being well distributed. There is considerable variety in the soils, but most of them are highly fertile. About one-fifth of the county is still covered with timber. The principal grain crops are wheat and corn. Hay is extensively grown and stock raising is a very important business in the county. Vast quantities of fruits are annually shipped from this county, a large part being strawberries, peaches and apples. Land ranges in price from \$15 to \$100 and more per acre, according to distance from railroad shipping point and improvements. Fully sixty-six per cent of the county is in cultivation and nearly every farm has an orchard attached. Land sales are generally made on a basis of one-half cash, 6 to 7 per cent interest on deferred payments.

*Newton County*, on the Kansas border; area 629 square miles; population 27,001; average altitude about 1,100 feet. Towns on the line, Neosho, county seat, population 2,725, and the stations of McElhany, Saginaw and Tipton Ford.

#### McDonald County, Mo.

This county is more hilly than any of those lying north of it, about one-third being excellent level farm land, the remainder being hilly woodland devoted to stock raising, fruit growing and mining. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, apples, peaches, strawberries, etc., are the standard crops. Immense orchards, mainly of apple and peach trees are located at Goodman and Lanagan and an immense business is done in the shipping of strawberries, dairy products and poultry. The soils are as a rule very fertile and running



HARVESTING RICE AT BEAUMONT, TEX.



streams and springs are very numerous. Fine building stone is abundant and fuel is plentiful and cheap. Lead and zinc ore have been found near Goodman. There are some 10,000 acres of United States government land still open for settlement. Mr. G. A. Raney, receiver United States land office, Springfield, Mo., can give information concerning the same. Unimproved lands are cheap. Improved lands vary in price from \$10 to \$30 per acre, being usually sold part cash and balance on time. The prices quoted do not, however, apply to bearing orchards.

*McDonald County*, on the Kansas border; area 523 miles; population 13,574; average altitude 900 feet above sea level. Stations on the line, Anderson, population 500; Goodman, Lanagan, Madge, Nall and Powell.

#### Crawford County, Kas.

The surface of this well settled county is gently undulating prairie land, usually black in color and highly fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, barley and fruits are extensively grown. Fruit, dairy products, poultry and live stock constitute a very large source of income, orchards being especially numerous. Near Pittsburg, a famous manufacturing point in lead, zinc and clay products, and a great coal shipping center, lands are very high in price. Farms average 160 to 200 acres and can generally be purchased at prices varying from \$25 to \$30 per acre, part cash, part on time. All the lands in this county are improved and have the conveniences incident to an old settled county. Building material and fuel are very cheap, especially coal, which is mined in enormous quantities.

*Crawford County*, on the Missouri border; area 592 square miles; population 38,809; average altitude 950 feet. Stations on the line Pittsburg, population 10,112; Nelson and Fuller.

#### Indian Territory.

The towns of Sallisaw, population 965; Stillwell, population 779; Westville, population 296, and Baptiste, Barron Fork, Bunch, Gans, Marble and Redland stations are in the Cherokee nation. Negotiations are pending between the Cherokee nation and the U. S. government for a division of the tribal lands, and until some definite conclusion has been reached no titles to real estate can be given.

In the Choctaw nation are the towns of Poteau, population 1,182; Howe, population 626; Spiro, population 543; Thomasville, population 400; Panama, population 300, and Heavener, population 234, as well as the stations Houston, Petros Mill, Page and Shady Point. Land titles are in the same condition as in the Cherokee nation. The population of the Choctaw and Cherokee nations is 201,435.

#### Benton County, Ark.

The county lies on the western slope of the Ozark range and is essentially

a fruit country. Much of the country is high level plateau interspersed with areas of fine prairie country and rolling timber lands. The highest point in the county on the railway is Gentry Station, altitude 1,352 feet. All the standard crops of Missouri and Kansas are grown and vast numbers of live stock, poultry and eggs find their way to market, but the fruit growing industry is the engrossing pursuit of the inhabitants. About two-thirds of the county is entirely free from stone, but the stony uplands are considered of the greatest value for fruit. The acreage devoted to fruit is not known to the writer but it is safe to assert that forty acres out of every section within five miles of a railroad station are devoted to this purpose. The shipment of apples, peaches and berries run into several thousand car loads in the course of the year. The county is large and not so densely settled as those in Missouri and Kansas. In Benton county, Ark., there are still open for settlement 40,020 acres of United States government land, concerning which Mr. John I. Worthington, register United States land office, Harrison, Ark., can give further information. Unimproved lands are very cheap, ranging in price from \$5 to \$20. Improved lands can be had at prices varying from \$8 to \$50 per acre. One-third or one-half is usually paid in cash, balance on long time. The county is well grassed and exceptionally well watered. Corn yields about 25 bushels per acre, wheat 15 bushels, strawberries 100 crates, worth about \$1 per crate, apples about \$80 per acre. Building material cheap and abundant and plenty of open pasturage for live stock.

*Benton County*, in the northwest corner of the state; area 892 square miles; population 31,611; average altitude 1,200 feet. Towns on the line, Decatur, population 300; Gentry, population 419; Gravette, population 447; Siloam Springs, population 1,748, and Sulphur Springs, population 315.

#### Washington and Crawford Counties, Arkansas.

*Washington and Crawford County*. These counties are not traversed by the Kansas City Southern railway, but are within ten or twelve miles of the railway stations. They have much in common with Benton county above described and offer many attractions to homeseekers. There are 28,270 acres of U. S. government land in Washington county and 800 in Crawford county still open for settlement. Address U. S. land office at Harrison, Ark., for further information.

#### Sebastian County, Ark.

Northward from Fort Smith and extending into Crawford county the country is undulating and in places hilly.

Eastward and southward there is much level and prairie land. Westward are rich river bottoms, upland and prairie lands. There is much variety in the soils but nearly all of them produce well. The prairie lands are well grassed and afford good natural pasturage. The principal crop grown is cotton, of which about 50,000 bales are annually sold at Fort Smith. Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and Irish potatoes are very important and profitable crops. The money value of the cotton crop is from \$20 to \$50 per acre, that of potatoes about \$40. Peaches and apples are extensively grown and the berry shipments reach about 200 car loads in one season. The whole surrounding country is underlaid with coal and about 486,000 tons are annually mined. Fine building stones, brick clays, etc., are abundant and extensively used. The railroad facilities are exceptionally good. Lands near Fort Smith in tracts of forty acres and larger, and improved sell at about \$50 per acre. Five miles out, from \$20 to \$40. Unimproved lands within reasonable distance of small towns can be had at \$5 to \$10 per acre. The usual terms of sale are one-third cash, balance on long time with 8 per cent interest.

*Sebastian County*, on Arkansas river and Indian Territory border; area 542 square miles; population 36,935. Fort Smith, a famous manufacturing and commercial center, has 11,587 inhabitants within the city limits with about 10,000 more in the suburban additions.

#### Polk County, Ark.

The surface of the county is hilly and mountainous, yet there is a very large acreage that can be tilled to good advantage. The soil generally is very good and fertile where the land is smooth enough for tillage and in the creek bottoms the soil is exceptionally rich and deep. Much of the country is timbered with fine hardwoods and pine, but the latter is being rapidly consumed in the mills. The principal field crops grown are cotton, corn and small grain, with very satisfactory monetary returns. Vineyards, orchards and truck gardens are very numerous and it has been the experience for several years that they yield much greater money returns than do the standard field crops. The pasturage is good and for present uses ample. The stock now in the hills is generally farm stock, as stock raising is not carried on as a separate business. The mineral resources are abundant and in great variety. Coal is found in many places and borings for oil are being made at Mena and other points. Lead, zinc, copper and the more precious metals are being mined near Mena, near which place are also some of the

most extensive slate quarries in the United States. Good building stone is abundant and building material and fuel are very cheap. The United States government has 92,502 acres of land open for settlement in the county, concerning which information can be had by addressing Mr. E. A. Shickler, receiver United States land office Camden, Ark. Unimproved private lands can be bought for \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre, though near railroad stations they are higher in price. Improved lands range in price from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

*Polk County*, on the Indian Territory border; area 868 square miles; population 18,352; average altitude about 1,100 feet. Towns on the line, Mena, population 3,423; Cove, population 340; Grannis, population 225; Hatfield, population 274; Rich Mountain, population 187, and Hatton, population 157.

#### Sevier County, Ark.

This county is in the western foothills of the Ozark range, and its surface is hilly and rolling, traversed by numerous fine streams. Nearly all of the hilly lands are tillable and the level and bottom lands are exceptionally fertile. Corn and cotton are the standard field crops, though an enormous business is done in the cultivation of fine fruits, berries, cantaloupe and Irish potatoes. The crop of cantaloupes amount to about 20 car loads. Potatoes net about \$50 per acre and are shipped in large quantity. The peach orchards are just beginning to bear and large shipments have been made. Apples do better farther north, but for commercial truck farming the country is unexcelled and much land is being devoted to that purpose. Stock raising is carried on extensively and is very profitable. The mineral resources are varied and abundant. Lead and zinc are mined near Gillham, slate is quarried in several places and numerous borings are being made for oil. Iron ore is abundant in the southern part of the county and coal is known to exist in large quantity. The United States government has in Sevier county, 18,312 acres subject to settlement under the United States homestead laws. Apply to United States land office, Camden, Ark. Unimproved private lands range in price from \$1 to \$5 per acre; improved lands from \$5 to \$25; timber lands from \$5 to \$6 and coal lands from \$15 to \$40. On agricultural lands the terms of sale are usually one-fourth to one-half cash, balance in three or four years. Interest 7 to 8 per cent.

*Sevier County*, on the Indian Territory border; area 548 square miles; population 16,339. Towns on the line, DeQueen, popu-

lation 1,200; Avon, population 258; Gillham, population 600; Horatio, population 625, and Pullman, population 90.

#### **Little River and Miller Counties, Ark.**

The surface of both of these counties is undulating and in some localities somewhat hilly. The timber growth is heavy and consists largely of pine and valuable hardwoods, which are being rapidly cut up into merchantable lumber. Corn and cotton are the staple crops and much commercial truck and fruit is annually grown. Stock raising is a profitable business. Building material and fuel are very cheap and abundant. Texarkana, an important manufacturing point, affords a very good local market for produce of all descriptions, and is also the best local market for cotton. Lands in both counties are very cheap, and unimproved land can be had at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, usually one-third cash and balance in two or three years. The usual interest is 7 to 8 per cent. The United States government has open for settlement, in Little River county 1209 acres, and in Miller county 4,018 acres, about which the United States land office at Camden can give further information.

*Little River and Miller Counties.* These counties are situate in the southwest corner of Arkansas and are separated from each other by Red river. The area of Little River county is 556 square miles and the population 13,731. The stations on the line are Allene, population 125; Ashdown, 400; Hudson, 500; Ogden, 81; Rankin, 92; White Cliffs, 286; Wilton, 203, and Winthrop, 655. Miller county has an area of 66 square miles and a population of 17,558. Part of the city of Texarkana having a population of 10,170 and Ravanna station are in this county.

#### **Bowie and Cass Counties, Tex.**

The surface of both counties is undulating and was originally heavily timbered with pine and hardwoods. The soils are fairly fertile and produce good crops of corn and cotton. Fine orchards and vineyards are very numerous. Lands are very cheap, ranging in price from \$2.50 per acre to \$10 and are usually sold on acceptable credit terms. There are no government lands in either of these counties.

*Bowie and Cass Counties.* Both counties are in the northeast corner of Texas, bordering on Arkansas and Louisiana. **Bowie** county has an area of 907 square miles and 23,676 inhabitants and Cass county 951 square miles and 22,841 inhabitants. The towns on the line are Texarkana, population 10,170 in Bowie county and Bloomburg, population 193, and Cass in Cass county.

#### **Caddo Parish, La.**

The general surface of the parish is undulating, much of it originally covered with timber. The parish is ex-

ceptionally well watered, having Red river on its eastern border and Black, Clear Caddo, Sodus and Cross Lakes and numerous small streams within its limits. The Red River Valley soils are exceptionally fertile and the uplands also produce excellent crop. The standard crops are cotton, corn, oats, hay, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, sorghum, sugar cane and commercial truck of all kinds. It is famous as a fruit country and great crops of peaches, pears, early apples, plums, persimmons, grapes and figs are annually grown. Fine live stock is raised in large numbers.

Shreveport, the judicial seat of Caddo Parish, is the second largest city in Louisiana, is a great cotton centre, and a very important manufacturing and commercial point. There is still open for settlement a large acreage of United States government land. Private lands range in price from \$2.50 per acre to \$50 per acre, according to location and improvements and are usually sold on acceptable terms.

*Caddo Parish.* In the extreme northwest corner of the state, bordering on Arkansas and Texas; area 906 square miles; population 44,499. Towns on the line, Shreveport, population 16,013; Mooringsport, 100; Rodessa, 104; Vivian, 252.

#### **DeSoto Parish, La.**

The greater part of De Soto Parish consists of fertile uplands, with some alluvial lands along the Sabine river and Bayou Pond. The chief crops are cotton, corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, tobacco and sugar cane, all of which yield profitable returns. The fruits are peaches, pears, plums, grapes, quinces, etc. The timber consists chiefly of pine, oak, poplar, beech, holly, gum, magnolia, elm, maple, locust, hickory and some walnut, and in some parts of the parish a great lumber industry is maintained. Live stock of all description is raised in great numbers and at nominal expense. There is still a considerable acreage of government land in this parish. Private lands can be had at prices varying from \$2 to \$10 per acre, some highly improved lands being higher in price.

*DeSoto Parish;* area 864 square miles; population 25,063. Towns on the line, Mansfield, Parish Seat, population 847; Benson, 200; Blanchard, 186; Frilerson and Kingston.

#### **Sabine Parish, La.**

Sabine Parish is more noted for its lumber industry than for its agricultural resources, yet the latter are very important. The surface of the parish consists of good upland, large pine flats and a small area of alluvial land





ONE OF THE SAW MILLS AT BEAUMONT, TEX.

along the Sabine river. Cotton is the principal crop, though an abundance of corn, hay, oats, sorghum, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, and commercial truck is grown. The fruits grown are the same as in adjoining parishes. The raising of live stock is a profitable business and is engaged in to a very large extent. The United States government has nearly 100,000 acres of land open for settlement in this parish. Private lands are usually sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

*Sabine Parish*: area 1,029 square miles; population 15,421. Stations on the line, Many, Parish Seat, population 354; Converse, 100; Noble, 110; Zwolle, 276; Christie, Fisher and Florian.

#### Vernon Parish, La.

Vernon Parish consists in the main of pine-covered hills, with small areas of prairie and alluvial lands. It is traversed by numerous streams and is fairly productive. Cotton is the chief agricultural product and corn, hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes are grown in large quantity. Fruits of various kinds are extensively grown and the raising of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses is a profitable business. Leesville is the parish seat and a trading point of considerable importance. The manufacture of lumber is however, the engrossing pursuit of the inhabitants, as the greatest pine forests in the United States are located in this parish. The United States government has about 100,900 acres of land in this parish open to settlement. Private unimproved lands can be had at \$1 to \$5 per acre.

*Vernon Parish*: area 1,321 square miles; population 10,327. Stations on the line, Pickering, 1,000; Cooper, 200; Hawthorne, 150; Hornbeck, 225; Neame, 200; Orange, 305; Everett and Rose Pine.

#### Jefferson County, Tex.

The southern part of the county is nearly level gulf coast plain, almost entirely devoid of timber, and carpeted with luxuriant grasses, affording good pasturage for live stock. The northern part of the county is covered more or less densely with pine timber and valuable hardwoods. In the timber lands and also on the loamy coast soils, sea island cotton, corn, sugar cane, tobacco, melons and commercial truck are profitably grown. Peaches, figs, oranges, pears and berries yield large, fine fruit, and cultivated grapes yield well. Much of the coast prairie land formerly deemed valuable only as pasturage, has been converted into very profitable rice land and the cultivation of this cereal is now the most important branch of agriculture carried on in the county. An elaborate system of irrigation and drainage canals has been built in this county and an immense rice crop is now annually produced. Very extensive mills for the cleaning of rice have been erected at Beaumont and at Port Arthur. During the present year (1901) oil in almost boundless quantity, has been discovered between Beaumont and Port Arthur, and many millions of dollars have been invested in this industry. The lumber business of Beaumont has been enormous and is yet, but is now overshadowed by the oil developments now going on. Farming lands, unimproved, and free from suspicion of having oil under them are generally sold at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Cut-over timber lands are cheaper. Irrigated rice lands generally sell for \$20 to \$40 per acre and considering the money values derived from the rice crops are cheap at that figure.

*Jefferson County*. The southeast corner of the state; area 1,109 square miles; population 14,239 (1900). Towns on the line, Beaumont, population (1900) 9,427; Port Arthur, 900, and Nederland.



## RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

For the information of the patrons of the road, the passenger department sent letters of inquiry to all points on the line requesting information concerning local doings and happenings. The replies have been numerous and will be printed from time to time. The following is the condensed statement of several replies received from Port Arthur, Tex., up to September 9th, 1901.

### ESTABLISHED LINES OF BUSINESS

American Fisheries Co., Fish Oil Plant, employs 135 men.

Port Arthur Rice Milling Co., employs about 40 men.

Channel & Dock Company, employs 150 men until April first and several times that many after that.

Brick yard, hand moulded brick, employ about 10 men.

Rice growing this year 20,000 acres adjacent to this city.

#### NEW LINES OF BUSINESS.

J. M. Guffey Company are building two refineries that will employ 300 to 400 men.

The J. M. Guffey, The National and the Sun oil companies already have pipe lines here and are constructing 2,000,000 barrel tankage here.

The National, the Sun and the Waters-Pierce oil companies expect to build refineries here soon.

The Central Asphaltum and Paint Works will erect a plant that will employ 200 men.

Work has begun on a water works system that will supply an abundance of water for steam purposes, which with the cheapest fuel on earth makes this an ideal location for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises.

Work has commenced on the suburban electric railroad and it is expected that it will be completed within 90 days.

Several large manufacturing enterprises are on foot and it is possible that some buildings may be begun before you go to press.

#### NEW ENTERPRISES NEEDED.

Ice Plant—We consume a car load of ice every day and are compelled to ship it here from Houston.

Paper Mill—Not less than 750 to 1,000 tons of rice straw, nearly all of which can be landed at Port Arthur by water transportation, is burned each year simply to get it out of the way.

Plow and Agricultural implement factory—worlds of hardwood here and iron within 125 miles, the cheapest fuel on land and cheapest tide water transportation. An ideal location for the manufacture of implements.

Cotton Mills—Cotton within 50 miles and cheap fuel right here. Transportation easy and cheap.

Cordage Mill—Sisal and hennequin are now shipped a thousand

miles to the interior for manufacture into binding twine and rope and is shipped back to the coast for consumption.

Flouring Mills—With cheap fuel and export market at the mill for all surplus, large quantities of wheat that would be ready for the mills, but needing drying for export, would make milling here extra profitable.

Shipways, Dry docks and ship yards would be very profitable here, as we have the cheapest fuel and an abundance of iron and wood right at our doors.

Box Factory—There are thousands of acres of tupelo gum on both the Neches and Sabine Rivers that could be had for the cutting.

Saw mill for the export trade in pine and hardwood lumber.

Machine Shop for building and repairing engines of all kinds, especially marine engines.

Dairy—Fully half of our people are compelled to use condensed milk for lack of dairies.

Brick Yard—Present facilities cannot supply one-half the demand, which is increasing every day.

Steam Laundry—At present fully \$300 per month is sent to outside laundries.

Gas Plant, for fuel, for homes.

What we do need more than all else right now is houses to rent and sell on monthly payments. There is not a room to be had in the town and dozens are seeking houses every day and at least 200 more men are needed right now.

The wages pay roll is now running close to \$20,000 per week, or \$80,000 per month and will increase at least 20 per cent within thirty days.

Any and all of these needed enterprises will pay, and any one having the means and business knowledge in any of these lines, can go to Port Arthur and hear something to his advantage.



## FREE HOMESTEADS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD  
LANDS IN MISSOURI.

In McDonald county, in the southwest corner of Missouri there are about 10,000 acres of government land which can be purchased at \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre, the latter price applying where the land is within 20 miles of the Frisco Line. The lands still vacant are the following:

Township 23, Range 34, W. Sections 22, 24 and 25.....	400 acres
Township 23, Range 33, W. Sections 4, 5 and 18.....	160 acres
Township 21, Range 33, W. Sections 8, 12, 18, 23.....	200 acres
Township 23, Range 32, W. Section 36.....	80 acres
Township 22, Range 32, W. Sections 4, 10, 20, 36.....	440 acres
Township 21, Range 32, W. Sections 1, 6, 22, 28, 34, 36.....	840 acres
Township 22, Range 31, W. Sections 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36.....	2,800 acres
Township 21, Range 31, Sections 2, 4, 6, 24, 26, 30, 32.....	2,360 acres
Township 23, Range 30, Section 32.....	240 acres
Township 22, Range 30, Section 2, 6, 12, 14, 20, 30, 34.....	1,000 acres
Township 21, Range 30, Sections 5, 8, 20, 30, 32, 36.....	1,040 acres
Township 23, Range 29, Sections 5, 18, 22, 30, 32.....	520 acres
Township 21, Range 29, W. Sections 4, 8, 22, 28.....	400 acres

Mr. G. A. Raney, Springfield, Mo., is receiver of the United States Land Office at that point.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
United States Land Office,  
Camden, Arkansas.

September 3, 1901.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry of recent date I have to say the lands subject to entry in this district, comprising twenty-four counties, on July 31, 1901, amounted to 784,374 acres, as follows:

County	Acres.	County.	Acres.
Ashley .....	8,309	Bradley .....	12,423
Calhoun .....	13,090	Clark .....	18,489
Cleveland .....	2,103	Columbia .....	3,666
Dallas .....	84	Drew .....	3,410
Garland .....	64,295	Hempstead .....	2,450
Hot Spring .....	22,406	Howard .....	62,072
Lafayette .....	6,767	Little River .....	2,476
Miller .....	3,215	Montgomery .....	261,658
Nevada .....	1,186	Ouachita .....	801
Pike .....	75,688	Polk .....	167,862
Saline .....	5,486	Scott .....	17,942
Sevier .....	17,648	Union .....	10,848

And consists of almost any kind of land that a person could wish for, except prairie land. The chief crops raised in this section are cotton and corn, but any kind will grow abundantly that is adapted to the climate. Fruits of all kinds, berries and vegetables grow very prolifically and when properly cared for find a ready and profitable market. Large orchards have been planted in Polk, Sevier and Little River counties. From Dequeen, Sevier county, thousands of crates of cantaloupes have been shipped this year. This is a new venture but is already an assured success. Arkansas has a world wide reputation for her strawberries and apples, therefore I deem it unnecessary to say anything further concerning them. The climate and water are good, winters mild and the summers temperate. Churches and good schools are to be found in all localities.

These lands are not for sale, except when they are practically unfit for agricultural purposes; then they can be purchased under what is known as the Timber and Stone Act at \$2.50 per acre. All other land is subject to homestead entry.

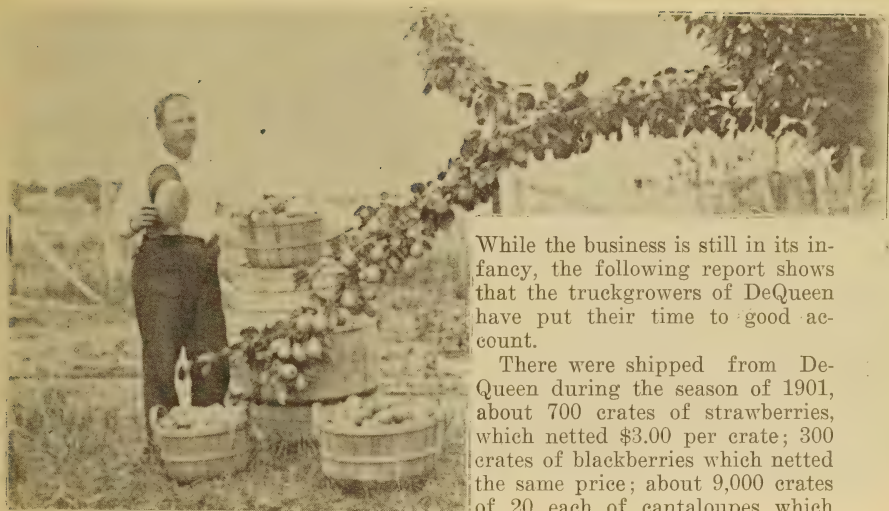
Every citizen of the United States, native born or naturalized, who has not taken advantage of the homestead law, is entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres of land. For this a fee of fourteen dollars is charged. Application to enter can be made in this office or before the clerk of the county in which the land is situated. Residence of five years and a compliance with the law secures patent for the land. If the entryman, after fourteen months residence and cultivation, desires he can purchase the land at \$1.25 per acre. There are quite a number of kinds of minerals, slate and granite found in this district, which can be had under the United States mining laws.

Trusting that the foregoing information is what you desire, I am

Very respectfully,

E. A. SCHICKER,

Receiver.



A SOUTHERN PEAR ORCHARD.

### Commercial Truck Gardening at DeQueen, Ark.

DeQueen is a small town in Sevier county, Ark., having the accommodations and commercial facilities incident to a town of 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants. People come and go, buy and sell here as elsewhere, but DeQueen differs from the ordinary town of equal dimensions in that it is the center or nucleus of a growing and important industry, which brings money into the country and requires but little more outlay than good hard common sense and hard work in which every man is his own master. The country surrounding DeQueen is strongly undulating, but nearly all is tillable, and fertile to a high degree.

Commercial truckgrowing for the northern markets was begun some three years ago in a small way. Intelligent experimental work determined what would find favor in the markets and at what time the products would be wanted. The first and second years gave favorable results and the crop of 1901 was all that could be desired.

While the business is still in its infancy, the following report shows that the truckgrowers of DeQueen have put their time to good account.

There were shipped from DeQueen during the season of 1901, about 700 crates of strawberries, which netted \$3.00 per crate; 300 crates of blackberries which netted the same price; about 9,000 crates of 20 each of cantaloupes which netted \$1.15 per crate; of spinach, about 1,000 bushels were shipped which brought \$300. Of radishes, 400 boxes daily, worth 50 cents net per box were shipped for several weeks. Of spring onions some 300 boxes found their way to market. Potatoes both early and late found a ready market. Peas and beans netted \$120 per acre.

In all, some 400 acres were devoted to truck and fruit growing. The cantaloupe crop will be increased to 200 acres in 1902. The acreage in peaches is quite large; some were shipped in 1901, but next year the trees will be in full bearing. The blackberry crop for 1902 will likewise be immense. It has been found that grapes yield excellent fruit and numerous large vineyards will be planted this coming spring.

Lands are very cheap in this locality, and a good man even with limited means can gain a desirable foot hold here. The members of the DeQueen Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Luke Preece is President; Mr. Bert Johnson, Secretary, and Mr. A. S. Hooker, a director, will be pleased to give further information at any time to intending settlers.



LOADING FOR EUROPEAN EXPORT, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.

## ANYTHING DOING ON THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN? INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**HUME, MO.**—The Rich Hill Coal Company has been drilling prospect holes for coal in this vicinity and the good work is going on. We need a flour mill and a canning factory here.

**DREXEL, MO.**—Mr. S. S. Brady of the Brady-Meridan Creamery Co., of Kansas City, has arranged with the farmers here about for a delivery of 2,000 pounds of milk daily. A creamery is to be established here within a few days.

**OSKALOOSA, BARTON CO., MO.**—The "Lamar Republican" reports that Mr. J. W. Chaunless displayed some gold ore which he mined on his farm near Golden City. The mineral formation is reported thirty feet thick and is reported to assay \$13.60 gold to the ton and \$4.80 silver.

**BUNCH, I. T.**—There is an immense bluff composed of blue and pink colored marble of excellent quality within two miles of this railway station. It would pay some one to look after it.

**AMSTERDAM, MO.**—A strong flow of gas was struck at a depth of 71 feet on Mr. Willard Keeten's place east of here. Below this was found a six foot vein of coal. The gas has a pressure of about 10 pounds.

**MERWIN, MO.**—The Merwin Oil & Gas Company have been boring for

oil here for a month or more. Their third yielding well is now completed. The oil already found makes the enterprise a paying proposition but borings are continued deeper for the purpose of ascertaining if more oil can be found at a greater depth. The company have received a consignment of tanks and pumping machinery and will be ready shortly to ship their oil. The oil found here is a superior lubricating oil and brings a good price.

**PITTSBURG, KAS.**—According to the annual report of the state mining inspector, Crawford county, of which Pittsburg is the mining center, produces nearly 55 per cent of the entire coal output of the state. The production of the county amounting to two and one-half million tons, valued at nearly \$3,000,000 at the mines. There are 59 shafts around Pittsburg in which nearly 5,000 men are employed, who work an average of 295½ days per year, and received over \$2,000,000 for wages.

The Midland Smelting company has shipped three carloads of spelter to St. Louis. The ore from which this spelter was obtained came from Colorado, where there are no facilities for handling that particular class of ores.

The Diamond Creamery company has just put in a skimming station



## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

at Walnut. This company now has skimming stations scattered all over the country. Great quantities of butter are turned out daily and find a ready market all over Kansas and Missouri.

Mr. A. E. Vaughn of Hutchinson has decided to build a new laundry here. Work on the building will begin at once and all the machinery for a first class steam laundry has been ordered.

The Pennsylvania & Kansas Powder company has purchased 80 acres of land within 2 miles of town. The construction of their powder plant will begin at once. It will consist of two or three large buildings, with adequate machinery and will employ 300 men.

Indications of gas and oil are so numerous in this vicinity that the people here are reaching the conclusion that an effort should be made to determine positively whether they are present in profitable quantities or not. Test borings will probably be made soon.

**JOPLIN, MO.**—Messrs. Gordon and Mathews, representing the Ozark Oxide company, capital \$50,000, have closed the contracts for the erection of the new zinc oxide plant. The buildings and machinery will cost about \$20,000 and the plant, when in operation, will employ thirty men. Zinc oxide is used as the basis for metallic paints and the new factory will find good use for large quantities of zinc ore mined in this locality.

Mr. W. P. Cleveland, assayer, has completed a new process for separating mundic (iron sulphate) from zinc ores, thereby vastly increasing the value of the mundic ores. A plant for handling the ores by the new process is to be erected soon.

Never in the history of Joplin have there been so many buildings under construction at the same time as now. Fully \$250,000 is being put into new business buildings of which there are over twenty in course of erection. Residence buildings are going up in all parts of town.

The county assessor's abstracts, just completed, show the total wealth of Jasper county to be \$15,223,382, of which \$11,034,262 is in real estate and \$4,189,120 in personal property.

New processes for extracting lead from ores and converting the same into white lead, by the use of electricity, have been announced. It is reported that a new corporation is being formed in New York for the purpose of manufacturing white lead in the Missouri fields.

The new Joplin lead smelter has been completed and is in successful

operation. In addition to manufacturing pig lead, this smelter will also manufacture, from the slag, mineral wool used for steam pipe packing.

About 30 blocks of paving are now under construction, and the sewer contractors are making rapid progress with their work. In the county great improvements have been made on the roads between the several towns.

The country around Joplin is so full of mines, pits and burrows that mention is seldom made of new ventures. In the Mosley mines an extremely rich zinc ore in a sheet 21 feet thick has recently been discovered at a depth of 110 feet. A tramway has been built from the mill to the new shaft and new machinery is being rapidly installed.

The Mineral Cities Electric railway will connect Joplin with Empire City, Galena, Columbus, Stippville, Turk, Scammon, Weir City, Cherokee, Fleming, Chicopee, Pittsburg, Frontenac, Midway, Cornell, Yale and Minden, taking in every mining point in the district. The road will be 61 miles in length and will pass through a region having about 80,000 inhabitants. Contracts for the building of the line are to be let in September.

**SILAM SPRINGS, ARK.**—The raising of mules in this vicinity is a highly profitable industry. Since December, 1900, the firm of Dobyns & Sparks has shipped 58 carloads, averaging 25 mules to the car; a total of 1,450 head. The average price obtained was \$75 per head, aggregating \$110,000. These, with the shipments made by other firms, will aggregate \$150,000.

The third annual fruit fair held here August 22, 23 and 24 was one of the most successful and important exhibitions of the kind ever held in northwest Arkansas. The displays were large and of the best quality. About 800 plates were on display, covering every variety of fruit grown in Arkansas. The attendance was very large and very appreciative.

**GRAVETTE, ARK.**—Mr. M. H. Daw of this place recently sold his wool crop at 15 cents per pound. Starting with an investment of \$30 in sheep a few years ago, he has made more clean money from his sheep than from the remainder of his farm.

**FORT SMITH, ARK.**—The Commercial League is negotiating with parties in Philadelphia for the erection of a new cotton mill. According to present indications the new establishment will be secured for the city.

The street fair for 1901 has now been fully determined on, the time

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

having been set for the week of October 14th to the 19th, both dates inclusive. The fair will contain a full display of the products of Arkansas and entertainments of various kinds, among them a carnival and elaborate fireworks.

Fort Smith now has five furniture factories which have made the city a first class furniture market. Additional factories are wanted and a guarantee could be given that the output will be marketed. A cotton factory could secure its cotton right from the field where it is grown. Wagon makers have all their raw material here, and over 4,000 wagons are annually sold here. Coal can be delivered at 80c to 90c per ton.

The commercial transactions of Fort Smith for the year 1900 amounted to \$13,537,000; the business of the banks amounted to \$3,027,617, and the output of the local manufacturing enterprises was \$3,013,250. The number of people employed was 3,680 and the wages paid amounted to \$3,048,000. The quantity of freight handled (outgoing) amounted to 18,476 car loads. Of cotton 33,000 bales were received at Fort Smith, averaging \$40 per bale in value. The cotton seed purchased amounted to 26,000 tons, valued at \$364,000. The output of the cotton seed oil mills was 910,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$200,200; 12,600 tons of meal valued at \$226,800 and hulls valued at \$54,600, a total value of \$572,600 for oil mill products. The coal output of Sebastian county, of which Fort Smith is the county seat, is about 600,000 tons.

The new shoe factory is now in operation. It employs forty people and turns out 600 pairs of men's shoes per day.

About \$3,500,000 is invested in factories now operating here. The pay rolls show 2,200 people as wage earners, and a monthly outlay of \$128,000 for wages.

A very fine sand containing 96 per cent of silica has been found here recently. It is expected that a glass factory will be in operation here shortly.

**MENA, ARK.**—There is perhaps no better indication of the growth of a town than the records of the railway, express and postoffices. On July 1, 1901, the freight earnings of the K. C. S. railway exceeded those of the previous year by \$3,000 and the passenger earnings have likewise increased. The express business has in-

creased 33 per cent and the business of the postoffice 15 per cent.

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the town of Mena was celebrated August 19th, and continued to the end of the week. There was an excellent agricultural display, covering every product of Arkansas. The fruit display was as fine as any ever made in Arkansas, and the stock and poultry exhibit were first class in every respect. The attendance was immense, as the people from the surrounding counties took great interest in the fair. The occasion will be long and favorably remembered.

Messrs Baker and Swartout are now organizing a company to manufacture brick, pottery, tiling and other products that can be made from the superior clays found here in abundance.

Mr. S. T. Parker has opened his new mattress factory and has placed the first mattress turned out in Mena on exhibition.

The Southwestern Slate & Manufacturing Company have received a car load of rails to be used in laying a tram road 2,500 feet long from the quarry to the mill. The construction of the mill is proceeding rapidly and the machinery will soon be ready for operation. The company operates its own saw mill for making crates to ship slate in.

A true fissure vein of gold bearing quartz has been found within four miles of town. The assays run high in gold.

Mr. Pumphrey has shipped another car load of hogs to Kansas City. This will be the sixth car load he has forwarded this season. One car load brought him \$900.

Judge W. Jamison, George M. Gillett and Edwin Perry of Minneapolis, Minn., have purchased over 200 acres of the slate deposit east of town. They announce their intention to thoroughly develop their property.

Mr. S. M. Redburn of Texarkana has purchased the Mena hotel. He will immediately add twenty new rooms and thoroughly renovate the building.

Mr. Ed Little is erecting a cotton gin in the south part of town. He expects to have it completed and machinery in place for the coming crop.

The four lumber companies located here ship out over six carloads of dressed lumber daily, the average carload containing 15,000 feet. The monthly shipments amount to about 3,000,000 feet. The payrolls of these mills amount to about \$40,000 per month.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**GILLHAM, ARK.**—In the vicinity of Euclid some twenty miles east of here there are now six chartered mining companies. A smelter and crusher have been erected there at a cost of \$35,000. In addition to iron, zinc and lead, gold and silver ores, ranging from \$6 to \$20 in gold and \$8 to \$16 in silver per ton have been found. The ores are reported to be in true fissure quartz veins situated in slate.

**DE QUEEN, ARK.**—The De Queen Merchants and Cotton Exchange has just been organized for the purpose of promoting business. Mr. E. T. Williamson is president, Mr. J. S. Lake, secretary.

The De Queen Fruit & Vegetable Grower's Association congratulate themselves on having had a very prosperous season. The acreage in all lines of fruits and vegetables will be greatly increased the coming year.

The peach crop has been very fine and large and profitable shipments were made. Messrs A. P. Taylor, Johnson & Hooker, S. H. Nelson, T. C. Watt, Geo. Young and others are well pleased with their returns from fruit growing.

A geological examination of the country in the vicinity of De Queen is now being made to ascertain definitely whether or not oil can be found in paying quantities.

**HATFIELD, ARK.**—It is reported that Messrs. Dunn and Musgrove, owners of the Horn Creek mines near this point, have recently refused an offer of \$14,000 for their property. The last assays are reported to show rich gold ore. A considerable force of men are employed at the mines.

Our new roller flouring mill, the only one in Polk county, has just been completed. Our planing mill employs 40 hands and ships about two car loads of dressed lumber daily. Our cotton gin and grist mill are now in operation. Our fruit shipments have been large and profitable. We need a canning factory; no better place can be found for one than here. The Texas & Oklahoma Mining Company has been organized to work a fine coal deposit found seven miles east of here.

**BEAUMONT, TEX.**—The oil business at Beaumont has reached its legitimate level, nearly all of the speculation features having been eliminated. Attention is now directed to the handling and finding a market for the oil. The product of forty-two to fifty wells must be reck-

oned with and it takes time and money to smooth a channel to the market. Tankage and means of transportation, tank cars and oil steamers are limited in number and until they are provided the output will necessarily be slow. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Ry. has contracted for 9 million barrels per annum and the Southern Pacific will use oil in its locomotives. The demand for the oil has exceeded the ability of the companies to supply, because they have insufficient facilities. Seven gushers came in during the week preceding September 12th and during the month nineteen flowing wells were completed. The daily capacity now is fully one million barrels. Miles of pipe lines have been laid and a dozen large storage tanks holding from 37,500 to 50,000 barrels have been completed, and not less than twenty more have been contracted for. The output of oil for one day would load 6,660 tank cars which could make a train 50 miles long.

Side industries depending upon the oil as raw material are rapidly growing up at Beaumont. The Export Oil & Pipe Line Company has contracted to sell daily to the Central Asphalt Company 7,000 barrels of oil. The latter company will erect a plant to manufacture asphalt, paint and other by-products. The asphalt company will start in with a capital of \$2,500,000, of which \$250,000 will be invested in building and machinery and \$250,000 in working capital. About 300 men will find permanent employment. Among the oil products is a substance which will replace rubber in many uses.

Beaumont is building a street railway through its principal streets. There are two big rice mills at Beaumont now and another is to be built soon. Its lumber business always was enormous. New fancy buildings are going up in every direction.

**Port Arthur, Tex.**—According to present indications there will be a great increase in business and residence buildings within the next few months. The army of workmen now here must be properly housed and new business ventures are sure to follow the increase.

The rice crop on the Port Arthur rice farms will average ten sacks per acre, those on the McFadden-Wiess canal will probably make 13 bushels. On the 4,000 acres of the Orange county Irrigation Company a full crop will be made.



**LAKE CHARLES, LA.**—The Decatur, Ill. Review of August 9, 1901 contains some statistics of immigration and investments made by Illinois people in Louisiana rice lands. The transactions referred to are those only of one real estate firm, the sales being principally in Calcasieu Parish. Over 150 families made such purchases, the total acreage being about 44,367 acres for which \$1,580,000 was paid by people of Macon county, alone.

The Jennings Irrigation Company limited, owning seven miles of main canal and watering 4,000 acres of land has passed into the hands of a new company, which is incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The new company, the Louisiana Rice & Irrigating Company, will extend the canal system so as to embrace 20,000 acres of land.

The Dunn Brick and Supply Company have just finished burning their first kiln of brick by the use of fuel oil. The kiln contained 65,000 bricks

and was burned in sixty hours, consuming sixty barrels of oil. The oil is forced into the furnaces by a jet of steam and makes a hotter fire than either coal or wood. Manager Dunn is very well pleased with the saving effected and the perfect manner in which the new method of burning works.

The sugar refinery here has had much difficulty in securing sufficient sugar cane to operate to advantage. This year it has put in a large acreage of cane on its own account.

A new rice farming company has been established at Leroy, La., in Calcasieu Parish. Capital \$8,800.

A telegram from Lake Charles, dated September 22, 1901, reports that oil has been struck at Jennings, La., a few miles from Lake Charles. The new well is reported to be equal in capacity to the best well at Beaumont, Texas.

## LARGE DEVELOPMENTS IN RICE CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

The phenomenal developments of rice culture in the South for the last four years has caused a great many inquiries regarding investments in this line of agriculture, and also as to what has brought about this great industrial movement.

*The Current Events* has recognized the necessity of giving its readers reliable information and has sent one of its most trusted correspondents to that part of the country to gather, if possible, the information necessary for those who

contemplate making investments in the south.

At Beaumont, Texas, he was delighted to find a book or pamphlet known as "The History of Rice Culture" published by the S. M. Scott Realty Company of that city, which firm will be pleased to forward to any inquirers who desire information on this point.

Our correspondent highly recommends this firm as being reliable and responsible, and any information received from them can be relied upon.

## The S. M. Scott Realty Company, of Beaumont, Tex.

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The authorized representatives of the Port Arthur Route whose names and addresses are given below will, upon application in person or by letter or telegram, promptly and cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning time of trains, rates of fare and transportation facilities.

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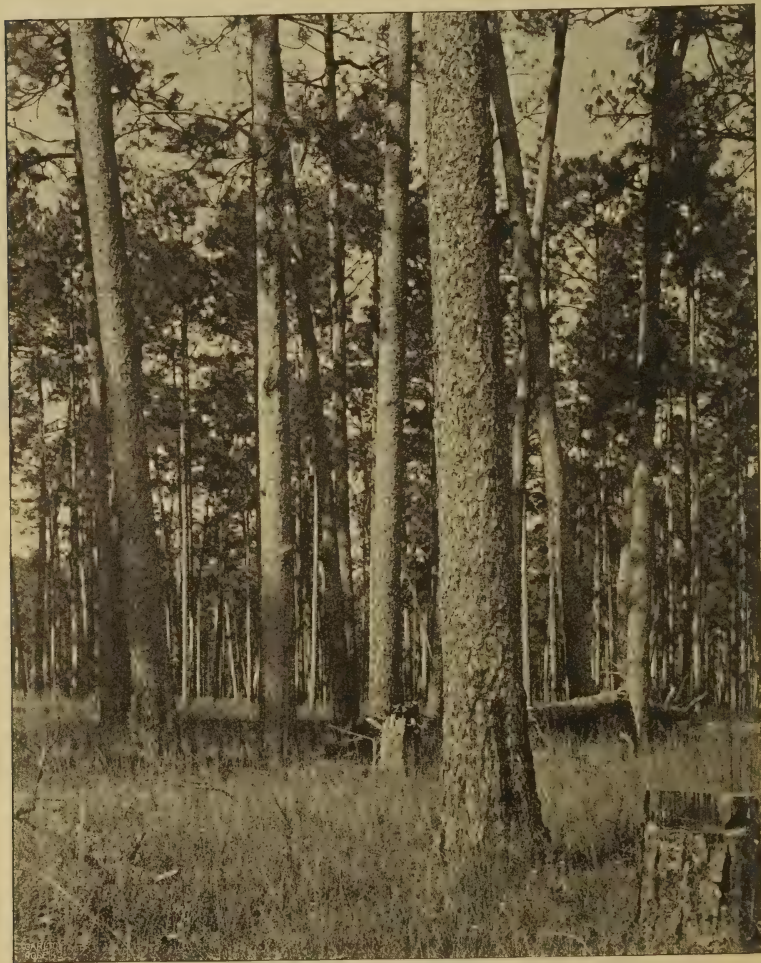
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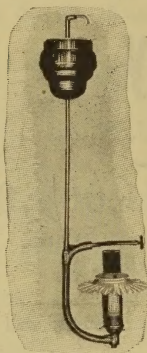
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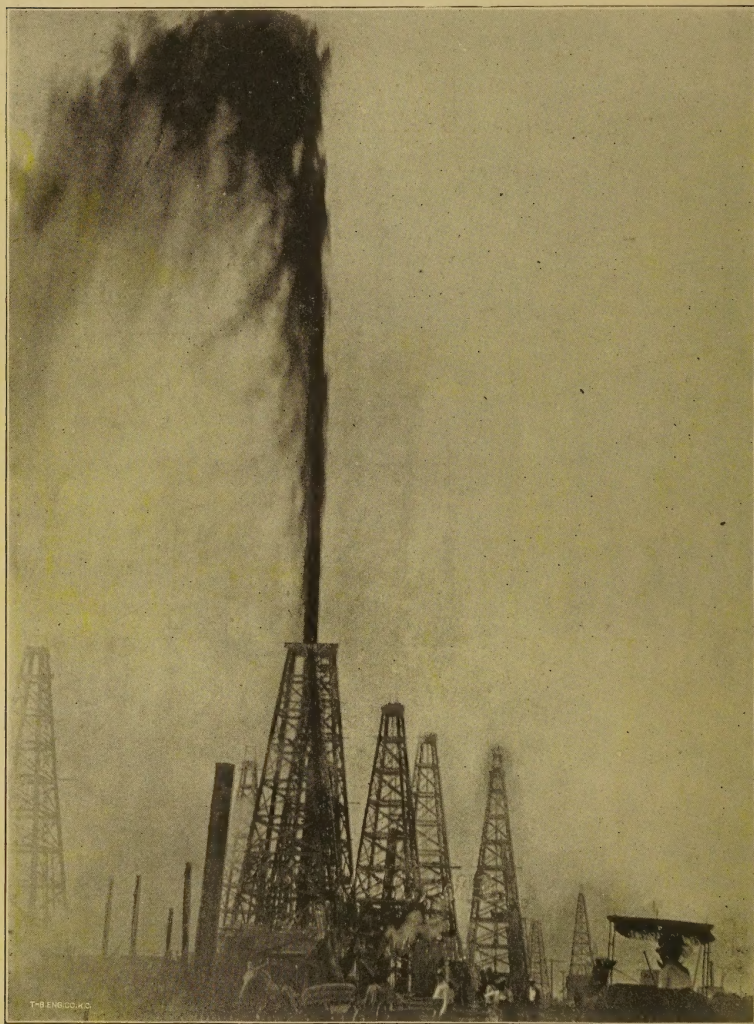


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